UNITED
NATIONS

TD

United Nations Conference
on Trade and Development

Distr.
GENERAL

TD/B/C.5/142/Suppl.1
16April 1992

Original: ENGLISH

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Special Committee on Preferences
Nineteenth session
Geneva, 18 May 1992
Item 3 of the provisional agenda

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION, MAINTENANCE, IMPROVEMENT AND UTILIZATION OF THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

The incidence of non-tariff measures on imports of GSP-covered products

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

Supplement

CONTENTS

	Paragraphs
Introduction	1 - 3
I. Methodological consideration	4 - 9
II. Incidence of non-tariff measures	10 - 21
III. Conclusions	22 - 24
Annex	

GE.92-50870

The incidence of non-tariff measures on imports of GSP-covered products

INTRODUCTION

1. As a follow up to Resolution 11 (XVII) which recognized "...that non-tariff measures linked to GSP schemes can significantly reduce the benefits from those schemes", the secretariat carried out an investigative study to determine the quantitative significance of the incidence of non-tariff measures (NTMs) on GSP-covered imports from developing countries. A summary of this study was contained in Chapter II of the "Fourteenth General Report of the Implementation of the Generalized System of Preferences" (TD/B/C.5/134), prepared for the eighteenth session of the Special Committee on Preferences.

2. This study indicated that 23 per cent of GSP-covered imports into 10 OECD countries were subject to NTMs. This finding prompted the Special Committee on Preferences in its Resolution 13 (XVIII) to express its "... concern at the incidence of NTMs in this regard". Likewise, in the Cartagena Commitment of UNCTAD VIII (para. 136) "... preference-giving countries are urged to make efforts to reduce or eliminate such barriers linked to GSP schemes".

3. Given the importance attached to this subject, the recent availability of improved and consistent statistics allowing comparison to be made and the universal use of the Harmonized System by all preference-giving countries, the UNCTAD secretariat has replicated the analysis to provide a more accurate estimate of the incidence of NTMs on GSP-covered products. This version consequently supersedes the previous study mentioned above. The findings of this study corroborate the importance of these effects, as over one-fifth ($26 billion or 21.3 per cent) of the GSP-covered products ($122 billion) of the 11 OECD schemes, in terms of 1988 trade flows, were found to be subject to NTMs. The results of these analyses also show that GSP-covered products face a wide variety of NTMs in the markets of preference-giving countries and that heavy reliance is placed by certain preference-giving countries on the use of "hard-core" NTMs.

I. METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATION

4. The NTMs examined were drawn from the UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Control Measures. They have been divided into three classifications: "broad" definition NTMs; "narrow" definition NTMs; and quantitative restrictions.

5. The broad definition [1] of NTMs includes certain para-tariff measures, import deposits and surcharges, variable levies, anti-dumping/countervailing duty actions (including investigations, duties, and undertakings), tariff quotas, quantitative restrictions (including prohibitions, non-automatic licenses, state monopolies, voluntary export restraints, restraints under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) and similar textile arrangements), import surveillance, automatic licenses, and certain price control measures. All NTMs applied at the border for which information is available from UNCTAD's Data Base on Trade Control Measures are included in the broad definition.

6. The narrow definition excludes, from the broad group para-tariff measures, import deposits and surcharges, anti-dumping/countervailing duty actions, tariff quotas, automatic licensing, and import surveillance measures. The excluded NTMs are those which have a potential to restrain imports, but are viewed as being less restrictive in impact than the NTMs retained in the narrow definition group. For example, automatic licenses may be freely granted. They may be used primarily to monitor imports and to signal concern over import surges. Anti-dumping/countervailing duty actions are usually considered to have an uncertain impact on imports although the threat of duty imposition can alter trade patterns in a manner similar to other NTMs.[2]

7. Quantitative restrictions reduce the quantity of imports of a particular good from all sources, or from a single supply source. Non-automatic licenses, import quotas, prohibitions, voluntary export restraints, single channel (State monopoly) for imports, and restraints under the MFA are included in this NTM category. These NTMs can have a pronounced restrictive impact on imports. Quantitative restrictions, along with the variable levy, are commonly referred to as "hard-core" NTMs. Considerable importance is attached to these "hard-core" measures when assessing the severity of NTMs.

8. The ideal gauge of restrictiveness associated with a specific NTM would be one that compared actual imports entering under the NTM with what imports would have been under free trade. As such a comparison is not possible, it is common practice to assess the incidence of NTMs on imports by using the trade coverage ratio. The trade coverage ratio computes the share of total imports (by value) subject to a given NTM. This however indicates the extent of NTM application rather than the effects of NTMs on prices, production, consumption and import volumes.

9. GSP-covered products eligible for preferential tariff treatment in the base year 1988 (1989 for the United States) were identified using GATT trade and tariff computer tapes at the tariff-line level. [3] The applicable beneficiaries of the various schemes in 1991 were used for this analysis. Trade flows in GSP-covered products at the tariff-line level were matched with information on product-specific NTMs applied in 1991 contained in the UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Control Measures. [4] Trade coverage indices were calculated for NTM groups, and the results aggregated to correspond to traditional product coverage groups as defined by the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

II. INCIDENCE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES

10. In the annex, table 1 presents a detailed inventory of the NTMs found to apply against GSP-covered imports under schemes of major preference-giving countries with an indication of the value of trade affected in major categories by a preference-giving country. Table 2 indicates the impact of the NTMs on GSP product coverage under each of the 11 OECD preference-giving countries or groups of countries. The incidence of NTMs on GSP-covered products differs among the schemes depending on the trade policy orientation of each country or group of countries and the GSP product coverage in import-sensitive areas. Table 3 of the annex, provides an indication of the 10 major GSP beneficiaries affected by non-tariff measures on imports of GSP-covered products.

Figures in this table represent the value and percentage of GSP-covered imports facing NTMs from "most affected" beneficiaries. The beneficiaries most affected by NTMs also tend to be the major beneficiaries under each GSP scheme. Tables 4 to 14 of the annex provide details of NTM trade coverage and the value of product coverage by SITC category.

11. Non-tariff measures (broad definition) applied by Australia affected $758 million worth of trade, or more than 14 per cent of all GSP-covered imports. Tariff quotas were applied on woven fabrics of cotton and of synthetic fibres, on men's and women's garments and on footwear. The Republic of Korea, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Argentina and Brazil were the countries most affected by anti-dumping procedures in different areas (iron or steel tubes, organic chemicals, orange juice and articles of plastic) (annex, table 4).

12. The incidence of NTMs on GSP-covered imports into Austria was found to be quite low. NTMs (broad definition) affected $141.7 million worth, or almost 8 per cent of the total value of GSP-covered imports. These NTMs were mainly applied in the agriculture, textile and clothing sectors. Agricultural items were subject to automatic license and state monopoly of imports while textiles and clothing were affected by quantitative restrictions (annex, table 5).

13. Almost 6 per cent or $310 million of Canadian imports of GSP-covered products in 1988 were subject to NTMs. The use of NTMs in Canada was concentrated on iron and steel products, and on certain manufacturing sectors. Automatic licenses were used to monitor iron and steel imports.[5] Manufacturing sectors of considerable export interest to the developing countries were affected by "hard-core" NTMs, such as clothing, where non-automatic licenses were applied. A bilateral restraint agreement covered Canada's import of textiles originating mostly from Hong Kong, Taiwan Province of China, the Republic of Korea, and China. Anti-dumping duties were applied to imports of certain footwear from several beneficiary countries, mainly the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, China, Malaysia and Yugoslavia (annex, table 6).

14. Imports of GSP-covered products in 1988 into the 12 EEC countries were affected substantially by NTMs (broad definition) which applied to almost 36 per cent of the total value of such imports or $20,240 million. A wide range of individual NTMs were applied to both agricultural and manufactured goods, including automatic licenses, anti-dumping/countervailing duty actions, and "hard-core" NTMs such as variable levies, quotas, restrictions under the MFA, and voluntary export restraints. Measures taken under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) which affected GSP-covered products included price actions (price surveillance, reference prices, variable levy), non-automatic licenses, automatic licenses, and quotas. NTMs were applied to imports of iron and steel products. Included here were certain categories of automatic licenses, price actions (price surveillance), voluntary export restraints, and anti-dumping/countervailing duty actions. Voluntary export restraints affected imports primarily from the Republic of Korea, Brazil, Venezuela, and Romania. Restraints under the MFA covered the EEC's imports of certain textile products. Valued at $11.7 billion, the MFA restraint agreement had the greatest trade coverage of any "hard-core" measure used by the EEC (annex, table 7).

15. Finland applied NTMs (broad definition) to 8 per cent of the total value of GSP-covered products amounting to $524 million. Non-automatic licenses affected all import of oil seeds and nuts as well as animal and vegetable oils. The same measure applied to over 40 per cent of GSP imports of agricultural raw materials. The variable component also affected several food items (prepared fish, preserved vegetables, fruit juices). Finland's MFA textile agreements with Pakistan, India, the Republic of Korea, Romania and China constituted the most important "hard-core" NTM faced by GSP-covered imports of manufactured products. However, the agreements with China and Romania ended in 1990 and those with the Republic of Korea, India and Pakistan ended in 1991 (annex, table 8).

16. Japan's trade coverage of NTMs (broad definition) across all GSP-covered products was $2,345 million, corresponding to about 10 per cent. Non-automatic licenses and quotas were the most important NTMs applied to both agricultural and manufactured products. Non-automatic licensing of imports affected more than 20 per cent of the value of GSP-covered textile imports, 55.8 per cent of the value of GSP-covered food item imports, and was also used to regulate trade in chemicals. The State monopoly on imports maintained by Japan, primarily on certain alcohol used in beverage products, had the lowest impact on GSP-covered products (annex, table 9).

17. New Zealand applied non-tariff measures (broad definition) to $89.4 million of GSP-covered imports, corresponding to 20 per cent of total GSP imports. The application of quantitative restrictions (narrow definition) to industrial products, especially textile, clothing and footwear, ended in June 1991, thus decreasing in a significant way the impact of NTMs on GSP-covered items (those measures are included in the table, since they were applied during the first half of 1991). Anti-dumping duties were applied against Thailand, Indonesia and China (annex, table 10).

18. Non-tariff measures (broad definition) applied by Norway affected $38.4 million worth, or more than 8 per cent of all GSP-covered imports. A variety of NTMs were applied, including automatic licenses, non-automatic licenses, global quotas, and State monopoly of imports. The incidence of NTMs, as measured by the trade coverage ratio, was greatest in the agricultural sector. The State monopoly of imports affected over 30 per cent of GSP-covered imports of chemicals and non-automatic licenses applied to 75.5 per cent of imports of agricultural raw materials included in the scheme. Those products were also affected by quantitative limitations (annex, table 11).

19. Sweden applied NTMs (broad definition) to $72.7 million worth, or about 7 per cent of the value of all GSP-covered products. The categories of individual NTMs used included automatic licenses, State monopoly of imports and price actions (variable levies). The incidence of NTMs was greatest in agriculture where considerable use was made of variable levies and State monopoly of imports. Certain steel imports were subject to automatic licenses. Automatic licenses were also required for imports of some textile products and footwear (annex, table 12).

20. Non-tariff measures (broad definition) were applied to approximately 32 per cent of the total value of Switzerland's GSP-covered imports. The trade coverage of NTMs amounted to $675 million. Quotas, automatic licenses and non-automatic licenses were

the primary NTMs used. Considerable use was made of automatic licenses in support of the regulated agricultural market. Almost 50 per cent of GSP-covered imports of fuels and 80 per cent of GSP-covered imports of clothing were also affected by these measures. Seasonal tariffs and seasonal quotas were applied to most fruit and vegetables to support the "three phase system", whereby imports were permitted to replace seasonal shortfalls in domestic production but were restricted when Swiss fruit and vegetables were in season (annex, table 13).

21. Trade coverage in the United States of NTMs (broad definition) reached just under $1.4 billion, or 5.6 per cent of the total value of GSP-covered imports. Anti-dumping/countervailing duty actions, quotas, and price actions (flexible import fees) were the primary NTMs used. Unlike most other countries, the United States did not make use of an import licensing system. Agriculture had the highest incidence of NTMs. Flexible import fees were specific to the agricultural sector, and were governed by Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Such measures were used to maintain the price support programmes operated by the United States Department of Agriculture. In the case of GSP-covered products, these NTMs were primarily used to regulate imports of certain products containing sugar.[6] Most other GSP-covered agricultural products did not face quantitative import restriction. Anti-dumping/countervailing duty actions constituted the most important NTM group in terms of the value of trade coverage. Cut flowers, iron and steel products, and non-ferrous metal products were the major targets of such actions, which were invoked to a lesser degree for chemicals and selected manufactured products (annex, table 14).

III. CONCLUSIONS

22. Given the original objectives of the GSP, one might not expect imports of GSP-covered products to be affected by NTMs, since many import-sensitive items were statutorily excluded from GSP-eligibility under most schemes. However, this was not found to be the case as imports of GSP-covered products confront a wide variety of NTMs in the markets of preference-giving countries. Considerable reliance was placed by some of these countries on the use of "hard-core" NTMs to limit imports eligible for preferential tariff treatment. Examples include variable levies in the EEC, Sweden and Finland, quotas and non-automatic licenses in Japan, non-automatic licenses in Canada, and restrictions under the MFA in the EEC, Canada and Austria.

23. Major beneficiaries under the various GSP schemes appeared to be those most affected by NTMs. Percentages of GSP-covered imports facing NTMs for each of these beneficiaries were found to be extremely high in all cases. Since major beneficiaries also tend to be affected most by quantitative limitations inherent in GSP schemes, these limitations and NTMs outside the GSP may be expected to exhibit similar country incidence patterns.

24. The new study, based on 1988 trade and GSP coverage, and 1991 beneficiaries and non-tariff measures, has produced results very similar to those of the previous analysis. On the basis of the results of this investigation, particularly those related to the "hard-core" NTMs, NTMs still constitute, affect and could be an important deterrent to imports of GSP-covered products. Preference-giving countries should therefore take action to

deal with the NTMs which limit GSP benefits by eroding incentives inherent in preferential tariff margins. An important means by which improved utilization of the GSP could be achieved would be to consider exempting GSP-covered products from NTMs.

Notes

1. See annex, table 1, for classifications of NTMs.

2. Mark Herander and J. Brad Schwartz, in "An empirical test of the impact of the threat of U.S. trade policy: the case of anti-dumping duties", Southern Economic Journal (July 1984), found that foreign firms do incorporate the threat of anti-dumping duties into their pricing decisions, and may act to restrict shipments. See also TD/B/1240, pp. 10-11.

3. Excluded from the analysis are products designated as GSP-eligible but which enter preference-giving countries duty-free on a temporary MFN basis, and GSP-eligible products for which no trade is recorded.

4. The UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Control Measures is described in UNCTAD/DDM/Misc.18. Only NTMs outside the GSP are included in the present document.

5. Import monitoring through automatic licensing resulted from the concern that import restrictions in the EEC and the United States might induce foreign producers to divert trade to Canada or to use this market for circumvention of NTMs applied in the United States.

6. Following a GATT panel report finding that sugar import quotas were in violation of international trade rules, the United States replaced quotas by a tariff quota system effective 1 October 1990.

Annex

Table 1

Inventory of non-tariff measures applicable to GSP-covered products, 1989
(Millions of 1986 US dollars) *

	Preference-giving country or group of countries										
	Australia	Austria	Canada	EEC	Finland	Japan	New Zealand	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	USA
AUTOMATIC LICENSES (al)	---	1.8	136.8	4,579.3	---	---	---	2.3	17.9	1,667.6	---
Automatic license											
Open general licensing											
Liberal license											
Import surveillance											
Surveillance license											
Import monitory											
Retrospective surveillance											
Community surveillance											
Intra community surveillance											
MFA surveillance											
MFA administrative cooperation agreement											
MFA export authorization system											
Tex export authorization system											
ANTI-DUMPING/COUNTERVAILING DUTY ACTIONS (ad/cv)	15.8	---	21.0	1,243.8	---	---	0.9	---	---	---	73.7
Anti-dumping duties											
Countervailing duties											
Anti-dumping Investigation											
Countervailing Investigation											
Undertaking											
Tariff quota											
Tariff quota/ad valorem											
Tariff quota/specific											
Increased tariffs											
Increased tariffs/safeguard											
Increased tariffs/retaliation											
Increased tariffs/other											
Additional fiscal charges											
Customs surcharges											
Ad valorem charges											
Specific charges											
Advance import deposits											
Advance payment of customs duties											
Additional customs formalities											
Entry control measures N.E.S											
Local content											

Table 1 (continued)

	Australia	Austria	Canada	EEC	Finland	Japan	New Zealand	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	USA
PRICE ACTIONS (Price)	---	---	---	1,526.4	32.0	---	---	---	13.7	---	515.8
Variable levy											
Minimum prices											
Variable component											
Price controls											
Reference prices											
Price surveillance											
Flexible import fees											
Basic import prices											
Trigger prices											
NON-AUTOMATIC LICENSE (nal)	---	---	110.5	452.3	15.2	2,200.0	---	29.1	---	51.2	---
nal/license											
nal/discretionary license											
nal/import restricted to sel purchasers											
nal/dependent on purchase of local goods											
Import authorization											
Seasonal restriction, unspecified											
QUOTAS/PROHIBITIONS (q/p)	---	121.8	78.9	15,546.9	6.3	120.9	88.5	0.5	---	44.8	73.7
Quotas											
Global quota (unallocated)											
Global quota (allocated)											
Bilateral quota											
Seasonal quota											
Total prohibition											
Temporary prohibition											
Seasonal restriction											
Prohibition on the basis of origin											
Embargo											
Suspension of issuance of licenses											
MFA restraint agreement											
MFA quota agreement											
MFA quota											
MFA quota/export restraint											
MFA quota/import restraint											
MFA quota/export control											
MFA consultation agreement											
MFA consultation											
Textiles restraint agreement											
Textiles quota											
Textiles Agr./quota/export restraint											
Textiles Agr./quota/import restraint											
Textiles consultation agreement											
Textiles consultation											
"Voluntary" export restraint											
Orderly marketing arrangement											

Table 1 (continued)

	Australia	Austria	Canada	EEC	Finland	Japan	New Zealand	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	USA
VOLUNTARY EXPORT RESTRAINTS (VERs) "Voluntary" export price restraint "Voluntary" export restraints Orderly marketing Arrangement	---	---	---	1,469.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SINGLE CHANNEL FOR IMPORTS (sc) State monopoly of imports Sole importing agency	---	3.6	---	---	---	48.4	---	0.5	9.5	---	---

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations.
a. Import values less than one hundred thousand US dollars are denoted by x.

Table 2

Trade coverage of non-tariff measures in eleven OECD preference-giving countries or groups of countries

	GSP-covered imports (millions of 1988 US dollars)	NTM affected imports (millions of 1988 US dollars)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Australia	5,264.6	758.1
Austria	1,817.5	141.7
Canada	5,260.8	310.3
EEC	56,534.3	20,239.2
Finland	524.3	41.9
Japan	24,175.7	2,345.0
New Zealand	444.8	89.4
Norway	468.9	38.4
Sweden	1,054.3	72.7
Switzerland	2,135.2	674.7
United States of America (1989)	24,561.3	1,375.4
Total of the 11 OECD preference-giving countries or groups	122,241.7	26,086.8
NTM product coverage impact (percentage)(3)(2)	21.3	

Table 3

Major beneficiaries affected by non-tariff measures on imports of GSP covered products, 1991
(thousands of US dollars)

Beneficiary	Value[a]	Percent[b]	Beneficiary	Value[a]	Percent[b]	Beneficiary	Value[a]	Percent[b]	Beneficiary	Value[a]	Percent[b]
AUSTRALIA			AUSTRIA			CANADA			EEC		
Rep. of Korea	155624	21.3	Rep. of Korea	31822	13.1	Brazil	145267	26.3	Hong Kong	5617402	86.7
Hong Kong	87862	15.3	Thailand	14497	35.6	Rep. of Korea	53604	4.3	China	4503846	76.0
India	27720	22.9	Pakistan	10292	49.8	China	40302	9.8	Algeria	2419579	98.8
Thailand	23309	9.5	Taiwan Prov. China	6513	4.0	Hong Kong	27996	5.3	Brazil	2345929	68.4
Macau	23074	77.1	India	5918	13.9	Niger	9744	88.9	Singapore	2280096	83.3
Indonesia	19688	14.8	Egypt	5203	85.3	Israel	5801	6.7	Romania	1798762	92.8
Pakistan	19045	46.3	Yugoslavia	5150	2.0	India	5394	7.3	India	1778472	72.6
Brazil	16343	7.2	Brazil	5099	18.7	Uruguay	4364	64.7	Thailand	1561772	76.8
Malaysia	14282	4.5	Turkey	1677	2.6	Philippines	3237	3.9	Morocco	1158193	80.9
Philippines	11539	13.2	China	1394	1.2	Thailand	2093	1.4	Kuwait	1043476	98.9
FINLAND			JAPAN			NORWAY			NEW ZEALAND		
Thailand	20682	64.7	Taiwan Prov. of China	473270	10.1	Israel	7387	24.1	China	19552	35.0
Philippines	8389	77.3	China	301609	8.1	Cyprus	4697	83.0	Rep. of Korea	15650	19.4
Rep. of Korea	2934	3.6	Hong Kong	215765	20.6	China	3208	4.6	India	5471	30.0
Israel	1840	19.6	Mauritania	163781	100.0	Chile	1700	31.8	Malaysia	4825	24.1
India	1607	18.1	Morocco	118610	95.7	Saudi Arabia	1390	24.0	Pakistan	4319	41.0
Turkey	1250	16.8	Thailand	113683	18.0	Thailand	1309	8.3	Thailand	3989	20.8
Malaysia	944	19.2	Singapore	78328	11.9	Bulgaria	1128	38.5	Brazil	3806	15.8
Pakistan	834	15.8	Brazil	74744	9.9	Kenya	1108	75.6	Indonesia	3125	39.1
Indonesia	601	17.6	Indonesia	35193	7.2	Colombia	978	84.6	Romania	1164	75.0
Morocco	473	47.8	Gambia	33313	99.9	Rep.of Korea	968	0.8	Mexico	893	30.0
SWEDEN			SWITZERLAND			UNITED STATES OF AMERICA					
Yugoslavia	14744	14.8	Hong Kong	259697	60.4	Mexico	528114	4.5			
Rep. of Korea	12988	5.4	China	83643	47.8	Colombia	195144	60.1			
Brazil	5838	9.0	Rep. of Korea	47309	16.9	Brazil	147057	6.1			
China	5142	4.7	India	41977	37.5	Dominican Republic	110397	20.1			
Malaysia	4658	11.3	Thailand	33372	30.6	Philippines	96737	11.0			
Romania	4260	15.6	Turkey	28892	29.8	Argentina	50761	9.7			
Bulgaria	3973	61.5	Brazil	21882	16.0	Thailand	25929	1.6			
Trinidad and Tobago	3875	99.9	Israel	18760	31.1	Venezuela	24434	10.5			
Indonesia	3733	40.1	Yugoslavia	15706	19.7	Guatemala	21945	26.7			
Cyprus	2763	86.5	Macau	13230	88.5	Costa Rica	18396	8.7			

[a] GSP-covered imports affected by NTMs, 1988 values (1989 for the United States).

[b] Percentage of GSP-covered imports affected by NTMs.

Table 4

Trade coverage of non-tariff measures: Australia, 1988 a/
(Percentages)

SITC	PRODUCT COVERAGE b/	Imports c/ 1988 (Millions US$)	Broad Definition d/									
						Narrow Definition						
								QR				
			Total	al	ad/cv	Total	Price	Total	nal	q/p	VERs	sc
0 + 1 + 22 + 4	ALL FOOD ITEMS	371.2	3.1	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	Food and live animals	278.7	4.1	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Oil seeds and nuts	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Animal/vegetable oils	49.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 less (22 + 27 + 28)	AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS	185.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 + 28 + 67 + 68	ORES AND METALS	185.9	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Iron and steel	118.9	1.6	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	26.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	FUELS	28.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CHEMICALS	371.3	1.3	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-8 less (67 + 68)	MANUFACTURES, not chemicals	4 121.1	18.0	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Leather	59.7	23.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	725.1	31.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	Clothing	458.5	79.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	Footwear	176.5	61.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0-9	ALL ITEMS	5 264.6	14.4	-	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: UNCTAD Trade Control Measures Information System.

a/ Computations were performed at the tariff-line level using 1988 import values, and results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b/ The product coverage makes reference to the scheme of 1988.

c/ Imports refer to countries regarded as beneficiaries in 1991.

d/ Computations were performed using 1991 figures on non-tariff measures.

Table 5

Trade coverage of non-tariff measures: Austria, 1988 a/
(Percentages)

SITC	PRODUCT COVERAGE b/	Imports c/ 1988 (Millions US$)	Broad Definition d/									
						Narrow Definition						
								QR				
			Total	al	ad/cv	Total	Price	Total	nal	q/p	VERs	sc
0 + 1 + 22 + 4	ALL FOOD ITEMS	59.4	32.2	30.9	-	7.8	-	7.8	1.3	-	-	6.5
0	Food and live animals	57.5	33.3	31.9	-	8.1	-	8.1	1.3	-	-	6.7
22	Oil seeds and nuts	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Animal/vegetable oils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 less (22 + 27 + 28)	AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS	60.6	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
27 + 28 + 67 + 68	ORES AND METALS	82.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Iron and steel	47.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	FUELS	274.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CHEMICALS	74.5	0.6	-	-	0.6	-	0.6	0.1	-	-	0.4
6-8 less (67 + 68)	MANUFACTURES, not chemicals	1 265.2	9.7	-	-	9.7	-	9.7	-	9.7	-	-
61	Leather	28.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	143.6	14.6	-	-	14.6	-	14.6	-	14.6	-	-
84	Clothing	296.2	33.8	-	-	33.8	-	33.8	-	33.8	-	-
85	Footwear	54.9	2.2	-	-	2.2	-	2.2	-	2.2	-	-
0-9	ALL ITEMS	1 817.5	7.8	1.0	-	7.0	-	7.0	-	6.7	-	0.2

Source: UNCTAD Trade Control Measures Information System.

a/ Computations were performed at the tariff-line level using 1988 import values, and results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b/ The product coverage makes reference to the scheme of 1988.

c/ Imports refer to countries regarded as beneficiaries in 1991.

d/ Computations were performed using 1991 figures on non-tariff measures.

Table 6

Trade coverage of non-tariff measures: Canada, 1988 a/
(Percentages)

SITC	PRODUCT COVERAGE b/	Imports c/ 1988 (Millions US$)	Broad Definition d/									
						Narrow Definition						
								QR				
			Total	al	ad/cv	Total	Price	Total	nal	q/p	VERs	sc
0 + 1 + 22 + 4	ALL FOOD ITEMS	135.6	9.9	-	-	9.9	-	9.9	9.8	0.2	-	-
0	Food and live animals	79.8	16.9	-	-	16.9	-	16.9	16.7	0.4	-	
22	Oil seeds and nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Animal/vegetable oils	28.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 less (22 + 27 + 28)	AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS	147.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 + 28 + 67 + 68	ORES AND METALS	645.4	21.0	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Iron and steel	171.3	79.0	79.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	88.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	FUELS	12.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CHEMICALS	149.2	8.3	-	0.8	7.4	-	7.4	7.4	-	-	-
6-8 less (67 + 68)	MANUFACTURES, not chemicals	4 045.4	3.6	-	0.6	3.0	-	3.0	2.2	2.0	-	-
61	Leather	21.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	157.5	21.7	-	-	21.7	-	21.7	7.0	16.5	-	-
84	Clothing	222.2	26.2	-	-	26.2	-	26.2	26.2	12.8	-	-
85	Footwear	30.5	7.9	-	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0-9	ALL ITEMS	5 260.8	5.9	2.6	0.4	2.7	-	2.7	2.1	1.5	-	-

Source: UNCTAD Trade Control Measures Information System.

a/ Computations were performed at the tariff-line level using 1986 import values, and results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b/ The product coverage makes reference to the scheme of 1988.

c/ Imports refer to countries regarded as beneficiaries in 1991.

d/ Computations were performed using 1991 figures on non-tariff measures.

Table 7

Trade coverage of non-tariff measures: EEC 1988 [a/]
(Percentages)

SITC	PRODUCT COVERAGE[b/]	Imports[c/] 1988 (Millions US$)	Broad Definition [d/]									
						Narrow Definition						
								QR				
			Total	al	ad/cv	Total	Price	Total	nal	q/p	VERs	sc
0 + 1 + 22 + 4	ALL FOOD ITEMS	6 162.1	14.0	2.8	-	11.8	3.6	8.2	7.9	2.1	1.3	-
0	Food and live animals	4 834.0	17.7	3.6	-	15.0	4.6	10.4	10.1	2.7	1.7	-
22	Oil seeds and nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Animal/vegetable oils	747.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 less (22 + 27 + 28)	AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS	349.3	12.7	2.7	10.9	0.7	-	0.7	-	0.7	-	-
27 + 28 + 67 + 68	ORES AND METALS	2 121.3	71.6	63.0	9.0	63.9	62.4	40.6	-	40.6	39.6	-
67	Iron and steel	1 736.6	87.3	76.8	11.0	78.0	76.2	49.6	-	49.6	48.4	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	380.3	0.9	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	FUELS	7 372.9	39.8	9.6	-	30.1	-	30.1	-	30.1	-	-
5	CHEMICALS	3 998.9	11.1	9.1	1.9	0.6	-	0.6	-	0.6	-	-
6-8 less (67 + 68)	MANUFACTURES, not chemicals	36 520.5	39.5	5.4	2.6	33.8	-	33.8	-	33.8	1.5	-
61	Leather	1 016.2	20.1	20.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	4 412.9	79.8	7.1	10.8	76.2	-	76.2	-	76.2	3.8	-
84	Clothing	10 519.8	80.3	1.4	-	80.0	-	80.0	-	80.0	3.7	-
85	Footwear	1 075.2	98.9	98.9	6.0	1.7	-	1.7	-	1.7	-	-
0-9	ALL ITEMS	56 534.3	35.8	8.1	2.2	29.5	2.7	28.2	0.8	27.5	2.6	-

Source: UNCTAD Trade Control Measures Information System.

a/ Computations were performed at the tariff-line level using 1988 import values, and results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b/ The product coverage makes reference to the scheme of 1988.

c/ Imports refer to countries regarded as beneficiaries in 1991.

d/ Computations were performed using 1991 figures on non-tariff measures.

Table 8

Trade coverage of non-tariff measures: Finland, 1988 a/
(Percentages)

SITC	PRODUCT COVERAGE b/	Imports c/ 1988 (Millions US$)	Broad Definition d/									
						Narrow Definition						
								QR				
			Total	al	ad/cv	Total	Price	Total	nal	q/p	VERs	sc
0 + 1 + 22 + 4	ALL FOOD ITEMS	219.2	16.2	-	-	16.2	14.7	7.3	6.4	0.8	-	-
0	Food and live animals	217.2	15.4	-	-	15.4	14.8	6.4	5.6	0.8	-	-
22	Oil seeds and nuts	0.1	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
4	Animal/vegetable oils	1.8	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
2 less (22 + 27 + 28)	AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS	3.3	42.6	-	-	42.6	-	42.6	42.6	-	-	-
27 + 28 + 67 + 68	ORES AND METALS	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Iron and steel	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	FUELS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CHEMICALS	2.7	11.0	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-8 less (67 + 68)	MANUFACTURES, not chemicals	285.5	1.6	-	-	1.6	-	1.6	-	1.6	-	-
61	Leather	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	47.8	9.2	-	-	9.2	-	9.2	-	9.2	-	-
84	Clothing	21.1	1.3	-	-	1.3	-	1.3	-	1.3	-	-
85	Footwear	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0-9	ALL ITEMS	524.3	8.0	-	-	7.9	6.1	4.2	2.9	1.2	-	-

Source: UNCTAD Trade Control Measures Information System.

a/ Computations were performed at the tariff-line level using 1988 import values, and results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b/ The product coverage makes reference to the scheme of 1988.

c/ Imports refer to countries regarded as beneficiaries in 1991.

d/ Computations were performed using 1991 figures on non-tariff measures.

Table 9

Trade coverage of non-tariff measures: Japan, 1988 a/
(Percentages)

SITC	PRODUCT COVERAGE b/	Imports c/ 1988 (Millions US$)	Broad Definition d/									
						Narrow Definition						
								QR				
			Total	al	ad/cv	Total	Price	Total	nal	q/p	VERs	sc
0 + 1 + 22 + 4	ALL FOOD ITEMS	2 457.1	57.7	-	-	57.3	-	57.3	55.8	0.6	-	0.8
0	Food and live animals	2 261.1	61.7	-	-	61.3	-	61.3	60.6	0.7	-	-
22	Oil seeds and nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Animal/vegetable oils	152.8	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
2 less (22 + 27 + 28)	AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS	531.8	10.8	-	-	10.8	-	10.8	10.8	1.6	-	-
27 + 28 + 67 + 68	ORES AND METALS	5 322.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Iron and steel	3 221.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	2 075.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	FUELS	477.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CHEMICALS	2 107.7	12.7	-	-	12.7	-	12.7	10.5	4.4	-	1.5
6-8 less (67 + 68)	MANUFACTURES, not chemicals	13 279.8	4.6	-	-	4.3	-	4.3	4.2	0.1	-	-
61	Leather	34.8	45.8	-	-	21.6	-	21.6	21.6	-	-	-
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	1 441.0	21.7	-	-	21.7	-	21.7	21.7	-	-	-
84	Clothing	5 228.9	4.6	-	-	4.6	-	4.6	4.6	-	-	-
85	Footwear	555.3	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0-9	ALL ITEMS	24 175.7	9.7	-	-	9.5	-	9.5	9.1	0.5	-	0.2

Source: UNCTAD Trade Control Measures Information System.

a/ Computations were performed at the tariff-line level using 1988 import values, and results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b/ The product coverage makes reference to the scheme of 1988.

c/ Imports refer to countries regarded as beneficiaries in 1991.

d/ Computations were performed using 1991 figures on non-tariff measures.

Table 10

Trade coverage of non-tariff measures: New Zealand, 1988 a/
(Percentages)

SITC	PRODUCT COVERAGE b/	Imports c/ 1988 (Millions US$)	Broad Definition d/									
			Total	al	ad/cv	Narrow Definition						
						Total	Price	QR				
								Total	nal	q/p	VERs	sc
0 + 1 + 22 + 4	ALL FOOD ITEMS	33.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	Food and live animals	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Oil seeds and nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Animal/vegetable oils	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 less (22 + 27 + 28)	AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 + 28 + 67 + 68	ORES AND METALS	25.3	2.4	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Iron and steel	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	14.9	4.0	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	FUELS	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CHEMICALS	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-8 less (67 + 68)	MANUFACTURES, not chemicals	365.7	24.3	-	-	24.2	-	24.2	-	24.2	-	-
61	Leather	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	98.6	52.8	-	-	52.8	-	52.8	-	52.8	-	-
84	Clothing	36.1	51.3	-	-	51.3	-	51.3	-	51.3	-	-
85	Footwear	18.3	76.1	-	-	76.1	-	76.1	-	76.1	-	-
0-9	ALL ITEMS	444.8	20.1	-	0.2	19.9	-	19.9	-	19.9	-	-

Source: UNCTAD Trade Control Measures Information System.

a/ Computations were performed at the tariff-line level using 1988 import values, and results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b/ The product coverage makes reference to the scheme of 1988.

c/ Imports refer to countries regarded as beneficiaries in 1991.

d/ Computations were performed using 1991 figures on non-tariff measures.

Table 11

Trade coverage of non-tariff measures: Norway, 1988 a/
(Percentages)

SITC	PRODUCT COVERAGE b/	Imports c/ 1988 (Millions US$)	Broad Definition d/									
			Total	al	ad/cv	Narrow Definition						
						Total	Price	QR				
								Total	nal	q/p	VERs	sc
0 + 1 + 22 + 4	ALL FOOD ITEMS	78.3	29.8	-	-	29.8	-	29.8	29.6	-	-	0.2
0	Food and live animals	78.1	29.8	-	-	29.8	-	29.8	29.7	-	-	0.2
22	Oil seeds and nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Animal/vegetable oils	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 less (22 + 27 + 28)	AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS	8.2	97.9	-	-	97.9	-	80.3	75.5	4.8	-	-
27 + 28 + 67 + 68	ORES AND METALS	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Iron and steel	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	FUELS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CHEMICALS	13.7	30.9	-	-	30.9	-	30.8	-	-	-	30.8
6-8 less (67 + 68)	MANUFACTURES, not chemicals	365.3	0.8	0.6	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.1
61	Leather	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	31.4	2.1	-	-	2.1	-	2.1	-	-	-	2.0
84	Clothing	45.8	5.4	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	Footwear	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0-9	ALL ITEMS	468.9	8.2	0.5	-	7.7	-	7.4	6.2	0.1	-	1.0

Source: UNCTAD Trade Control Measures Information System.

a/ Computations were performed at the tariff-line level using 1988 import values, and results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b/ The product coverage makes reference to the scheme of 1988.

c/ Imports refer to countries regarded as beneficiaries in 1991.

d/ Computations were performed using 1991 figures on non-tariff measures.

Table 12

Trade coverage of non-tariff measures: Sweden, 1988 a/
(Percentages)

SITC	PRODUCT COVERAGE b/	Imports c/ 1988 (Millions US$)	Broad Definition d/									
						Narrow Definition						
								QR				
			Total	al	ad/cv	Total	Price	Total	nal	q/p	VERs	sc
0 + 1 + 22 + 4	ALL FOOD ITEMS	29.8	87.3	-	-	87.3	47.6	32.4	-	-	-	32.4
0	Food and live animals	10.1	62.5	-	-	62.5	42.9	-	-	-	-	-
22	Oil seeds and nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Animal/vegetable oils	9.7	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
2 less (22 + 27 + 28)	AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS	0.9	1.4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 + 28 + 67 + 68	ORES AND METALS	32.9	39.4	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Iron and steel	16.9	75.7	75.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	16.0	1.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	FUELS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CHEMICALS	46.1	1.4	0.4	-	0.9	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
6-8 less (67 + 68)	MANUFACTURES, not chemicals	944.4	3.5	0.5	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Leather	14.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	32.9	3.3	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	Clothing	44.4	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.3	-	-
85	Footwear	1.9	2.4	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0-9	ALL ITEMS	1 054.3	6.9	1.7	-	5.2	1.3	0.9	-	-	-	0.9

Source: UNCTAD Trade Control Measures Information System.

a/ Computations were performed at the tariff-line level using 1986 import values, and results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b/ The product coverage makes reference to the scheme of 1988.

c/ Imports refer to countries regarded as beneficiaries in 1991.

d/ Computations were performed using 1991 figures on non-tariff measures.

Table 13

Trade coverage of non-tariff measures: Switzerland, 1988 [a/]
(Percentages)

SITC	PRODUCT COVERAGE [b/]	Imports [c/] 1988 (Millions US$)	Broad Definition [d/]									
						Narrow Definition						
								QR				
			Total	al	ad/cv	Total	Price	Total	nal	q/p	VERs	sc
0 + 1 + 22 + 4	ALL FOOD ITEMS	351.6	20.1	12.8	-	11.2	0.3	10.6	3.7	9.1	-	-
0	Food and live animals	3.9.9	15.0	7.1	-	12.0	0.3	11.3	4.0	9.7	-	-
22	Oil seeds and nuts	12.8	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Animal/vegetable oils	8.6	98.6	98.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 less (22 + 27 + 28)	AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS	48.8	31.8	3.8	-	28.1	-	28.1	1.1	27.0	-	-
27 + 28 + 67 + 68	ORES AND METALS	34.7	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Iron and steel	13.7	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	FUELS	0.4	47.6	47.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CHEMICALS	132.3	26.5	24.3	-	5.9	-	5.8	5.8	-	-	-
6-8 less (67 + 68)	MANUFACTURES, not chemicals	1 566.3	35.3	33.3	-	1.9	-	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
61	Leather	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	188.9	8.7	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	Clothing	629.1	80.4	80.4	-	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.3	-	-
85	Footwear	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0-9	ALL ITEMS	2 135.2	31.6	78.1	-	4.3	-	4.2	2.4	2.1	-	-

Source: UNCTAD Trade Control Measures Information System.

a/ Computations were performed at the tariff-line level using 1988 import values, and results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b/ The product coverage makes reference to the scheme of 1988.

c/ Imports refer to countries regarded as beneficiaries in 1991.

d/ Computations were performed using 1991 figures on non-tariff measures.

Table 14

Trade coverage of non-tariff measures: United States, 1989 a/
(Percentages)

SITC	PRODUCT COVERAGE b/	Imports c/ 1989 (Millions US$)	Broad Definition									
			Total	al	ad/cv	Narrow Definition						
						Total	Price	QR				
								Total	nal	q/p	VERs	sc
0 + 1 + 22 + 4	ALL FOOD ITEMS	2 173.0	26.7	-	-	26.3	24.7	1.6	-	1.6	-	-
0	Food and live animals	1 807.0	32.2	-	-	31.7	29.7	2.0	-	2.0	-	-
22	Oil seeds and nuts	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Animal/vegetable oils	51.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 less (22 + 27 + 28)	AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS	325.0	37.4	-	35.9	1.4	-	1.4	-	1.4	-	-
27 + 28 + 67 + 68	ORES AND METALS	1 332.1	2.4	-	2.3	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-
67	Iron and steel	243.7	5.5	-	4.9	0.6	-	0.6	-	0.6	0.6	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	941.9	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	FUELS	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CHEMICALS	1 392.6	2.7	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-8 less (67 + 68)	MANUFACTURES, not chemicals	19 315.7	3.1	-	2.8	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	-
61	Leather	558.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Textile yarn and fabrics	111.0	27.3	-	-	27.3	-	27.3	-	27.3	-	-
84	Clothing	329.0	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	Footwear	20.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0-9	ALL ITEMS	24 561.3	5.6	-	3.0	2.5	2.1	0.3	-	0.3	-	-

Source: UNCTAD Trade Control Measures Information System.

a/ Computations were performed at the tariff-line level using 1989 import values, and results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b/ The product coverage makes reference to the scheme of 1989.

c/ Imports refer to countries regarded as beneficiaries in 1991. Therefore imports from Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan (Province of China) and Singapore were not considered.